

RUSSIANS SEIZE BARRIER TO REAR OF UZSOK PASS

Columns Struggle in Mud
to Gain Heights on
Southern Slope.

AUSTRIA CALLS MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 50

Untrained Landsturm Liable to
Service—Weather Retards
Outflanking Movement.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, April 17.—In spite of the mud-filled mountain roads and the swollen streams which the arrival of the spring thaws has brought, the Russian columns that have fought their way through the Lupuk Pass of the Carpathians are laboriously moving eastward to attack from the rear the Austro-German forces that have been holding back so long the Russian attempts to clear the Uzsook Pass from the northern entrance.

In this movement to grip one of the principal forces of their enemy in a giant vise the Russians have now seized heights between the villages of Telepach and Zuelia, southeast of Lupuk Pass. They report a severe loss for the Austrians.

Austria Needs More Men.
The straits in which the Austrians now find themselves, in face of the Vienna official reports that the Russian advance has been checked, are seen by military experts in the following statement given out by the Austrian War Office to-night:

"Owing to the possibility that the war may last a long time, and in order to secure the necessary reserves, the untrained Landsturm men between the ages of eighteen and fifty will hereafter be liable for military service." Although the Russians are still keeping up their efforts from the Galician side to gain control of the main road through the Uzsook Pass, it is evident that the almost impassable condition of

JOFFRE BIDS ADMIRERS WAIT TILL "TRIUMPH"

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 17.—General Joffre continues to be the object of great attention, not only in France but elsewhere. A committee has been formed in Madrid to organize a Spanish manifestation in his honor, but the general has requested his friends in the Spanish capital to postpone it until "the final triumph." In Paris people want a street named after the popular leader of the French forces. A new thoroughfare has just been opened near the Hotel de Ville, and admirers of the general demand that this be called the Avenue Joffre.

the terrain, always noted for its deep mud at this time of the year, will prevent for some time a general battle along the mountain range.

Flanking Movement Slowed.
The weather conditions are apparently interfering seriously with the Austro-German outflanking movement in the direction of Strzy.

Travelers from Germany are reaching Zurich after extraordinary delays resulting from the congestion of German railroad lines with troop trains. Ordinary freight and passenger traffic in Germany has almost stopped. German troops, according to the travelers, are being moved in several directions, part of them toward Austria. The dispatches received in Zurich from Vienna say that no fewer than 350,000 Germans are actually fighting with the Austrians against the Russians in the Carpathians.

FINED \$10 FOR INSULT.

Frenchman Who Called Another a Shirkers Regrets It.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 17.—"Embusequé," the word made famous by ex-Premier Clemenceau, may be used by the press, but to apply it to some one by word of mouth will risk a fine. M. Clemenceau uses the word daily in "L'Homme Enchaîné," denouncing "les embusequés," or shirkers of military duty. A passenger on a train recently told a lieutenant who happened to be a fellow traveler that he was an embusequé. The lieutenant said nothing, but when the train stopped at the station he compelled the man to alight and brought him before the authorities. The court has just rendered judgment, fining the man who used the term \$10. Now in public people are careful not to apply the word when they fear it might entail prosecution.

Hoping to Freeze Foes, Russians Smash Windows

Simple Peasants, Arguing from History of Napoleon's
Invasion, Destroy All Glass Before They
Evacuate a Town.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

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[This is the last letter of the series describing the life of the German troops fighting on Russian soil.]

Milawa, Russia, March 12.—Two of the young German officers with whom I am quartered in this dreary Russian town were bending over a table in the lamplight last evening and closely examining an object which commanded their enthusiastic comments.

"See how light it is," said one, "and so small that it can be slipped into any pocket. It's really wonderful. A man could carry it anywhere."

"Yes, and strong, too," said the other, "and has both parts. It's fine. Was it expensive?"

"No, not when you consider what it does."

The first speaker gave the small, smooth object a pat and slipped it in his pocket.

Was it a new automatic pistol, or a novelty in pocket lamps, or a compass that the young German officers were examining so eagerly?

It was not.

It was a thin paper edition of "Faust," both parts in one volume, bound in limp leather and printed in clear type.

Their enthusiasm over it is referred to by Sir Arthur Doyle, who also loves books.

"I have 'Wilhelm Meister' in the same form," said the owner of the copy of "Faust," adding: "These are not books, but they are useful."

This lieutenant knows a great many things beside standard German literature. He can tell you just how to adjust the rucksack equally and what kind of leggings are the best and how to carry your pocket lamp so that the snap will not move when the lamp is in the pocket.

It is an important warning, and if you don't heed it you are likely to be carrying a lighted lamp a quarter of a day and to discover that there is no current in the battery.

Art Critic on Hospital Corps.
There is a clever man, too, at the Milawa military telephone exchange, who connects with trenches, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions all along the firing line and who, in his own words, is a ten a day.

Now in public people are careful not to apply the word when they fear it might entail prosecution.

I have never listened to an operator at once more expeditious and more at ease than when his voice is husky with weariness he keeps his temper. Come to find out, this soldier-operator is in civil life a rich merchant in Hamburg.

One of my hosts at my Milawa quarters is young Dr. Julius Meier-Greif, an art critic in Berlin in civil life, at present lieutenant in the ambulance corps; he loves Paris, and does not regret making war against the French, and often gets orders at 10 o'clock at night which keep him out on the roads till dawn searching for parties of wounded who are reported to have lost their way or need a change of bandages.

Anyways, they have not come in at the hour they were expected, and it is the doctor of philosophy and critic's business to find out why.

A chronicle of the war that hangs in a room, now converted into a storeroom, of one of the corridors of this big white government building has been defaced—half of the face torn away and the strip lying on the floor. This is the only evidence of a wanton act I have seen in all my days with the German troops.

As to the rest, the discipline of military life appears to be strictly maintained. One falls asleep to the ceaseless tramp of sentries in the dark street and one occasionally hears the snoring of the six soldiers in the next room, or the sighs of the art critic when he is routed out of his warm bed at 2 in the morning to look for the wounded.

A Lazaret Hospital Train.
The chief physician in charge of the long lazaret train, which is standing in the freight yards at Milawa was distressed when I came down to see his model. For his is not one of the new model hospital trains, but a moving market, constructed from old passenger cars, and so lacking any of the devices for comfort and sanitation which the new cars have.

"I am afraid," he said, "that I can only show you how things should not be, but perhaps it is well that you should get an idea of how the system works under disadvantage."

Followed by three or four Lutheran pastors who had come to chat with the sick and wounded, he led us through a train of twenty-five cars, comprising kitchens, storerooms, operating rooms, dormitories and bathrooms.

Only about one-third of this doctor's invalids were wounded, partly because there has been no close fighting in the last few days and partly because the atrocious weather and the exposure in the trenches have brought down the other two-thirds with pneumonia, influenza and lumbago.

The doctor's march on the train and has the right to stop it anywhere whenever he thinks an operation is necessary. As to food, his assistants are faring a good sight better than the general run of hospital patients, where the etiquette comes from, but where the meals are Spartan.

In one car big cauldrons of soup were bubbling. Everybody sniffed appreciatively as he passed them, but everybody, including the clergyman, had heroically said he didn't care for any when the hospitable German lady who was seasoning the soup gave the invitation.

On duty all through the train were the usual pink young doctors and the usual gruff old doctors and the usual business and countesses who were as proud of their lazaret kitchens as they are of their homes.

Russians Leave Panacea Windows.
Over in the Russian custom house, beyond the tracks lay the Russian sick and wounded prisoners. They were drowning in a state of perfect content. One could fairly suspect that they were glad they had been captured. Among the German sick in the custom house there was much excitement over the fact that the bathroom was being restored and new saunas and glass being put in the windows. One of the Russian specialists is to destroy windows—sash, glass and all—when they evacuate a town. They have not forgotten that they froze out Napoleon.

In a corner of one of the rooms was a big pile of straw that did not look fresh, and some of us wondered why it had not been thrown out.

"Oh, that's as good as new," an officer said. "It's been put through an apparatus that disinfects and dries it. It may not look as fresh as it did once, but it's perfectly clean and good. We must have something."

Nor do they. That is why soldiers are sent back to skin the column horses that fall dead and why the cattle slaughtered in camp are skinned. Thousands of the German sick are thereby saved for a people who may soon be running short of leather.

But in front of my quarters the other day I saw a bit of Russian saving that could set even the Germans an example.

A couple of column horses had been having their dinner under the windows and had shaken some grain from the nosebags. An old peasant was gathering up the grain, scraping it into little piles with the edge of his hand and then scooping the piles into his coat pocket. I daresay he missed not one grain, and he was the best part of half an hour at his work.

Many Presents Undelivered.
That was pitiful that old man bent double in the muddy road for a handful of grain—but more pitiful than that was the saving going on in one of the long, cold freight houses the other day.

Four soldiers were picking over two big ribbons and packages of tea and chocolate and bundles of knitted garments, tippets and dainty little sets of shaving soap and tooth powder and toilet water—admirably and judiciously arranged, though some of the bundles had burst open.

The soldiers were sorting the packages of sweets from the packages of wearing apparel prepared for the Christmas gifts to the living men, since it was no use sending the gifts back to Germany.

For you must understand that all these packages—and I suppose the pile was at least ten feet long and four feet high—were intended for men who are now dead; no finding them any more, no placing in their hands the Christmas gifts of love.

A Russian News Tree.
In a field a few miles east of this little Polish town is an altogether exceptional tree.

Early in the morning, say, once or twice a week, it produces leaves of news. These leaves are really produced in the night and are inscribed with German words by Russian hands. Some call it "The Letter Tree of Milawa."

No Russian in the trenches near by shoots at the German soldier who comes to pluck the leaves from the tree. As news it is just about as trustworthy as the news you get from the tin-tin of the wireless and the radio.

Not much store is set on the authenticity of the news gathered from this tree. As news it is just about as trustworthy as the news you get from the tin-tin of the wireless and the radio.

Most of the letters from the tree are Russian answers to German letters.

The German letters may have been dropped from aeroplanes or sent to the Russian trenches a day or two before by children. A specimen of these reads thus:

"Come over to us. The Car does not wait. Only Nicholas Nicolaievich. So, if you would best serve your Car, come to us and this war will be your ride. Ten rubles we give you for it and 100 rubles for a machine gun. By the way, do you know that the Germans are in Warsaw? Come over to us and be well treated."

Epistolary War Report.
I heard a story to the effect that Russian prisoners said that soldiers who picked up these letters were shot by order of their officers. I don't believe it. Anyways, a German did tell me that sometimes the letters were sent over to the Russian trenches and delivered to the men by children, so that the soldiers would not be shot.

However that may be, here is one of the answers that a Russian soldier fastened to the tree last night and that a German soldier found this morning:

"Do you think a Russian soldier would sell his life to Germany for 10 rubles? No! And you tell us that the Germans are in Warsaw? We know that. They are there as prisoners. By the way, have you heard that the Russians have taken a whole Turkish army corps?"

Both sides are said—so the prisoners report—to do much chuckling over the letters and to like both the composing and the receiving of them. And the gist of the matter would seem to be that under all circumstances man is a conversational animal and must trade talk with somebody.

PEACE PROPAGANDA
ACTIVE IN GERMANY

Reconciliation with Great Britain According to English Views Sought.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, April 17.—The "Kreuz Zeitung" prints an article alleging that influences are at work with the object of persuading the German people to being about a reconciliation with Great Britain in a way, says the "Kreuz Zeitung," which is "guarantee Germany's principal foe of failure of her aims in war."

DENIES RUSSIANS' PRZEMYSL FIGURES
Austrian Envoy Says Only 34,000 Fighters and No Guns Were Captured.

Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, issued the following statement here yesterday:

"The majority of the American press comments on the fall of Przemyśl are based on Russian official reports, which represent the garrison as having numbered 125,000 men. This and other statements from Russian sources are thoroughly misleading."

"According to the Austro-Hungarian official report, the defenders' last sortie cost 5,000 in killed and 5,000 in wounded. The garrison of Przemyśl which surrendered consisted of 34,000 combatants; the population of the city comprised 45,000 civilians and 25,000 sick and wounded in hospitals. The armament, 150 guns, together with the forts, ammunition and all government property, was destroyed before the fall of the fortress. General von Kusmanek was acting under orders of the commander in chief when he surrendered."

"The failure of the Russians to force their way across the Carpathians indicates that the importance of the reinforcements drawn from the besieging forces has been grossly exaggerated."

"WHEN the historians start to work on this war the first thing they ought to do is to get a complete file of Frank H. Simonds' editorials in The Tribune," a friend of ours said yesterday.

"Yes, and then?" we asked.

"Then they ought to take the whole lot off to the printers and quit work!"

Which is another way of saying what so many have said—that Simonds is writing 1915 as if he lived in 1950.

The Tribune
First to Last—the Truth
News—Editorials—Advertisements

ZEPPELINS' RAID
WINS, SAYS BERLIN

Officers and Crews of British Patrol Boats Reported Lost.

Berlin, April 17.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the news items given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Private telegrams received here from England by way of Holland say serious damage was done by the Zeppelins which recently flew over the land. Bombs from the airships killed or wounded the officers and crews of patrol boats protecting shipping, a fact which indicates that the bombs fell near the docks. The British censor prevented the transmission of further details."

The War Office to-day announced that a German aviator had shelled Greenwich, a district of London.

All the morning newspapers of Berlin to-day feature in their first page the reports of the Zeppelins' raid. The "Tages Zeitung" says:

"We greet with satisfaction the rapidly recurring expeditions of our Zeppelins."

A French airship, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, dropped twelve bombs on the city of Strasbourg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine. Searchlights showed it disappearing in a northerly direction, under bombardment of anti-aircraft guns.

Two persons in Strasbourg were slightly wounded; otherwise no damage was done by the bombs from the airship. This raid was announced in the official bulletin.

London, April 17.—The Berlin official statement to-day said a German aviator had shelled Greenwich, in the metropolitan district of London, on the Thames five miles below London Bridge. The German statement evidently refers to the raid of Friday, when the Taube got as far as Faversham and Sittingbourne, thirty miles from the capital.

RHEIMS PRUSSIANS' GOAL FOR CENTURY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 17.—A curious passage purporting to show that as far back as a century ago the Prussians had in mind the bombardment of Rheims is being recalled by a Paris paper. This is the weekly "Mercure Rhénan," and reads:

"May the Louvre be bombarded and reduced to ashes. Destroy this infamous colony of noble German people, so that nothing will remain of the great Emperor or of the great nation. Avenge our forebears for all perjuries of the Kingdom of Franks. Destroy the Bastille of St. Denis and scatter to the wind the bones of their kings."

"Pull down and burn to ashes the Cathedral of Rheims, where Klown was anointed king; where this Empire of the Franks, composed of false brothers of noble German people, had its birth. Burn this cathedral, and the British, who have not forgotten the hundred years' war, will not be the last to applaud the disappearance of the Bastille, where their greatest enemy caused Charles VII to be anointed King of France."

Official War Bulletins
WESTERN FRONT.

BERLIN.—French attacks near Flirey were repulsed. On the south slope of Lorette heights, northwest of Arras, a small German point of support, 60 yards and 50 yards deep, was lost.

In Champagne, northwest of Verdun, a group of French fortifications was stormed. A French counter attack failed.

The Germans conquered a French position northwest of Orbeis, in the Vosges. They captured French chasseurs and then evacuated the position because of its disadvantageous situation.

EASTERN FRONT.
PETROGRAD.—The actions in the Carpathians on April 15 were concentrated in the sector between the villages of Telepach and Zuelia, where we consolidated our position after desperate bayonet fighting on the heights that the enemy had organized.

We took 1,140 prisoners, among whom were 40 officers, and also three machine guns. The enemy suffered great losses in making counter attacks, which were without effect.

Activity of a more animated character on the part of the German advance guards is shown in the districts of Mariampol and Kalwarya.

VIENNA.—On the Carpathian front, in the wooded mountains, where the Russians made several severe attacks, we captured 1,250 prisoners. During these attacks and those of the following night the Russians suffered severe losses.

In southeastern Galicia and Bukovina there were artillery engagements.

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announces extraordinary reductions.
Commencing tomorrow we will make

Gowns \$125 to \$145
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Formerly \$150 to \$185
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ALLIES' ONWARD PRESS SWEEPS WESTERN FRONT

Offensive Developing at
Strategic Points from
Sea to Alps.

FRENCH MAKE QUICK ADVANCE IN VOGES

Seize Heights on Both Banks of
River Fecht—Belgian Troops
Reviewed in Paris.

Paris, April 17.—The allied offensive on the Western front is developing. According to the military authorities here the offensive movement has been in progress for several weeks at strategic points from the sea to the Alps, with successes in Champagne, at Les Eparges, Neuve Chapelle, Notre Dame de Lorette, La Boisselle, Dixmude, Hartmannsweilerkopf and south of Metz and in Alsace.

Hard fighting was in progress yesterday and again to-day in Northeastern France, and in this way the pressure is gradually being increased. This pressure may simply grow in intensity, without "a grand offensive" on some fixed date.

The most recent activities of the Allies are outlined in the following official statement issued to-night by the French War Office:

"At Notre Dame de Lorette three German counter attacks were stopped short on Friday night."

"In the valley of the Aisne our heavy artillery bombarded the caves of Passy, which are being utilized as shelters by the German troops. That several of the caves had fallen in was indicated by successive explosions."

"In the Champagne, northwest of Perthes, the enemy exploded two mines near our trenches and occupied the excavations, but no part of our trenches were occupied."

"Not far from there, to the north of Les Meuniers, attacks against one of the salients of our line were easily repulsed. In the Woëvre there were artillery combats, notably in the region of the Bois de Montmaré."

"In the Vosges we made appreciable progress on the two banks of the Fecht River. On the northern bank we seized the spur west of Sillakerwaser, which lies west of Metzler, and we debouched into the valley, which goes down toward the Fecht."

"On the southern bank our chasseurs, after a brilliant attack, carried the summit of the Schnefien-Rietkopf, which is 1,250 metres in height—the highest point of the ridge separating the two valleys which meet at Metzler."

General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, reviewed the Belgian troops at Longchamps to-day. He included an important machine gun section which has been training around Paris for the last four months and is now ready for action.

WANTS NEUTRAL SEA
Dernburg Would Have It Open to All in War Time.

Portland, Me., April 17.—In a letter read at a mass meeting here to-night Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of Germany, laid stress on the German fight for an open sea and asserted that the advantages accruing from permanently retaining the land which it has taken in Europe could be disregarded if all the other German demands were fully complied with in making peace.

"I can with full authority disclaim any ambition of my country for world dominion," wrote Dr. Dernburg. "The aim of Germany is to have the seas kept permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war. I personally would go so far as to neutralize all the seas and narrows."

CONFINE BRITISH OFFICER
Halle-on-the-Saale, Germany, April 17.—Ten British officers, German prisoners, have been taken from the local camp and placed in solitary confinement in Magdeburg. This is a measure of reprisal for the treatment by Great Britain of the crews of German submarines held prisoners in England.

Among the officers is the son of a former British Ambassador to Germany.

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Receptions—The Daisant—
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Garden parties—Soft—Tennis—Beach and Mountain wear

Suits—for Country, Town Calling, and semi-Dress
of serge, gabardine and Tropical worsted
Ponjab and Shantung in natural and shades
of taffeta, faille, silk-bedford, jasper silk
of Palm Beach cloth & golf-cord
of linen, eponge and novelty cottons
Country Suits of homespuns and Khaki-cloth

Coats—for motor, tourist and afternoon wear
Travel Coats of Shantung
English Burberry Coats
Dust Coats of striped taffeta
Costume Coats from French models
Service Coats of covert and whipcord
Beach Coats of tweed and zephyr-cloth

Wraps—for porch, afternoon and evening
of beaded net and lace
of silk-crepe, broche, faille, satin
Jaunty little "Porch" Wraps
Afternoon Coats of silk and satin
Wraps with Summer fur trimmings
(first introduced in New York by Gidding)

Gowns—for afternoon, evening and day wear
Service Dresses of Serge
Street and Travel Dresses of silk and cloth
Afternoon Gowns in fashionable silks
Charming Party Dresses
Dinner and Evening Gowns
(in the latest French models.)

Blouses—Outing, Street and Costume Styles
Pongee and Linen Blouses
Plain or Venetian Crepe Blouses
Blouses to match the suit
Lace, Chiffon and Net Costume Blouses
Strictly Handmade Blouses

Millinery—White is Fashionable
White Kid Hats
White Gros-grain Hats
Batiste and Organdie Hats
French Crepe Hats
Hats of Linen, Hemp and Hair
Transparent Hats
(flower, fruit, ostrich, gourd and Paradise trimmed.)

Smart combination effects
in colored hats with upper
or lower facings of glaze
kid or hatter's plush—
COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
HATS—of pastel Bangkok
with felt, milan, leghorn,
Egyptian crepe and
Dresden silk.

TAILORED HATS—to match street costumes.
Lady Devonshire Canes
Exclusive Parasols
Tulle and Ostrich Veils
Distinctive Ruffs
French Novelty
Negligees and Tea Gowns
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In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
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